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# The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY October 2, 1742.

*To* HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq;*

AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,

S you have made a Truce with your poetical Correſpondents, I hope you will oblige, in his Turn, one of a more grave way of Thinking.

It was with ſome Pleaſure I lately read one of your Papers on Perſecution; and though it was prettily enforced by an affecting Story and *Miltonic* Poem, yet it is a Subject which, though, thank God, we have no Occaſion to complain of its Effects, deſerves farther Conſideration: It does ſo, if it were for no other Reaſon than to ſhew how happy we are at preſent in that Reſpect.

Religion is moſt *Religion* where Freedom of Conſcience is not reſtrain'd, and with the Liberty, as to Property, a Liberty as to Thought is allow'd. In tyrannical Governments, as there is no Liberty to Property, there is not allow'd a Liberty to think. Superſtition in wild Notions terrifies Mankind, and makes them the Slaves of impoſing Prieſts and raging Tyrants; for Servitude eſtabliſh'd in the Mind is, according to their Syſtem, the beſt, as it is indeed the ſureſt eſtabliſh'd.

Religion, without the Corruption of Impoſture, never baniſhes Reaſon, or imbitters the Heart; on the contrary, it improves and enlarges the Faculties of Men, exalts their Spirits, inſpires them with generous and beneficent Affections towards one another, and with univerſal Love and Benevolence to the whole Creation: Nor can we better ſhew our Love to God than by our Love to our Neighbour; that is, all Mankind in General.——*A new Command* (ſays our Saviour) *I give unto you, That you love one another.*

Almighty God inſtituted Religion for the ſake of Men; their frail Power of Acting could no farther be intereſting to him than to ſee his Creatures encreaſing their own Happineſs, by making Happineſs mutual among themſelves: Religion therefore teaches and animates them to be aſſiſting, forgiving, kind and merciful to one another. But when the Spirit of FALSE ZEAL agitates them to revile, calumniate, hate and deſtroy one another, it is contradictory to Religion, and a Defiance to the Author of it. To quarrel alſo about Belief and Opinions, which do not immediately produce Practical Virtue and Social Duties, is wicked and abſurd; it is to be wicked in behalf of Righteouſneſs, and to be cruel out of Piety.

Where theſe Notions of Perſecution and Uncharitableneſs are maintain'd are in arbitrary Governments, where religious Slavery rivets the political Bondage; where Millions are to be kept in Ignorance and Miſery, to exalt the Ambition of one or a few, and their Induſtry employ'd to feed their Luxury and Pride; where Public Spirit is a Thing unknown; where Vice and Falſhood are neceſſary to ſupport an ignominious Life; where they are rapacious and ſavage to one another, in Imitation of their Maſters over them.

But the Spirit and Precepts of the true Religion is Love and Charity, given to inſpire Men with every ſocial Virtue. *Impoſture*, indeed, among People and Nations who call themſelves Chriſtians, hath introduced Gallies, Racks, and Dungeons, to propagate her Tenets; and Chriſtianity prov'd as brutal, bloody and inhuman as Mahometaniſm; it took another Name, and Name only. The Heathen Tyrants in perſecuting Chriſtianity did only deſtroy Chriſtians; but when Chriſtian Tyrants were for protecting none but *true Chriſtians*, that is, thoſe who were as vicious as ignorant, or miſled as themſelves; when they were for puniſhing all who were not true Chriſtians, that is, all that were better and wiſer than themſelves, who would take Religion from no Man's Word, but from the Word of God alone; then Chriſtians liſted againſt Chriſtians, and baniſh'd Chriſtianity by a falſe Friendſhip to the Profeſſors, who at the ſame Time were ſtruggling for ſecular Power, not religious Advantages: *Thus Zealots ly'd for the Truth, and kill'd one another for God's Sake.*

To encourage all the Members of a Society to perform the Practical Duties of Religion, is of general Intereſt: To enforce all to conſent to the Opinions of Men, which are merely ſpeculative, is a ſure Method to deſtroy any Society: No Man's Belief is in his *own Power*, much leſs can it be in the Power of *another*. Men may be forc'd into Hypocrites; they may be compell'd to belye their Conſciences, or to act againſt them; they may be driven into Infidels; for if they ſuſpect Religion is an Impoſture, Infidelity is the next Conſequence; from a Belief, that Religion countenances and impoſes Bitterneſs, Outrage, Inhumanity: People cannot be made Religious by Force, nor all the Powers in the World make a Man embrace truly what his Reaſon tells him is abſurd: Convict his Errors, if ſuch they are, by Reaſon, and it will ſeldom fail of Effect; Power can do nothing: Kindneſs, Example, Argument, have all a prevailing Efficacy.

I come now to prove by Example what I laid down as a Maxim, *viz* That, in Fact, Liberty, in Regard to Property, depends on Liberty of Conſcience.

As arbitrary Princes want a Religion ſuited to the Genius of their Power, perſecute all Religion which is againſt Tyranny, as all true Religion is; for this Reaſon not one of the great abſolute Princes in *Europe* embrac'd the Reformation, nor would ſuffer his People to embrace it, but were all bitter and profeſs'd Enemies to it. Whereas all the great *free* States, except *Poland*, and moſt of all the ſmall free States became Proteſtants. Thus the *Engliſh*, the *Scotch*, the *Dutch*, the *Bohemians*, and *Sweden* and *Denmark* (which were then free Kingdoms) the greateſt Part of *Switzerland* and *Geneva*, with all the *Hans Towns*, which were not aw'd by the Emperor, flung off the Popiſh Yoke.

One Inſtance more againſt the Spirit of Perſecution.———*Montezuma*, and other Heathen Tyrants, who worſhipped God with Human Sacrifices, we look on as ſo many Monſters, and congratulate ourſelves that we have no ſuch Song of *Moloch* in *Europe*; not conſidering, that every Man put to Death for his Religion by the *Inquiſition*, or elſewhere, is a real *Human Sacrifice*, as it is *burning* and *butchering* Men for *God's Sake*.

Such as the *Government* of a Country is, ſuch will be its *Religion*: If by *arbitrary Princes* it is rul'd, it need not again be pointed out what Species of Religion they would have inculcated; a Religion of Power, to do as little Good and as much Miſchief as they pleaſe: It is even obſervable, nay, it is notorious, that where *Churchmen* have had Power to rule States, they have acted on the ſame Principles, and having double Authority had generally double Inſolence, and remarkably leſs Mercy and Regard to Property than others who had fewer Ties to be Merciful and Juſt: Therefore the worſt ſort of Tyrants have been thoſe in whom the *Royalty* and *Prieſthood* at once united. The *Pope*'s Yoke is the moſt grievous of any *Chriſtian Prince* in the World; nor in all the Dominion of this Father of Chriſtendom is there any Glimpſe of Property, Felicity, or the Religion of *Jeſus Chriſt*: Bigotry, Idolatry, Barbarity, Hunger, Chains, and every Species of Miſery, are the only Proſpects you ſee through the Domains that is govern'd by his *Infallibility*. Every one muſt remember the tyrannical Behaviour of the Biſhop of *Saltzburgh*, over his miſerable People, for having more *Senſe* and more *Piety* than himſelf: Inſtances have been, within *Chriſtendom*, of greater, or as great, Acts of Inhumanity, Barbarity, and Thirſt after Human Blood from Prieſtly Councils, as ever were acted or adviſ'd by a Mahometan *Mufti*, whoſe fundamental Maxim of Faith, the deluging Human Blood, is the greateſt Act of Devotion, and the moſt acceptable in the Eyes of their Prophet.——It muſt be obſerv'd, Liberty exiſts not in *Italy* nor *Turkey*.

*Liberty* is the Preſervation of *Religion*; it certainly has been ſo in theſe Kingdoms; for no one will deny that in King *James*'s Time we ow'd the Preſervation of our Religion to our Liberties, which both our Clergy and People almoſt unanimouſly concurr'd to defend with a Reſolution and Boldneſs worthy *Britons* and *Freemen*.

As the Cauſe and Bleſſings of Liberty are better underſtood, its Spirit and Intereſt daily encreaſe; and as there cannot be a better Defence for *Religion*, it is our own Faults only that we are not religious.

The whole Scope of this Letter is to ſhew my Countrymen how ſuperior in Happineſs they are to the greateſt Part of the World. From hence I would inculcate a Principle of Chriſtianity, Brotherly Love and Charity; that, from any Difference in ſome particular Modes of Thinking, it ſhould not force them into a *Falſe Zeal*, which will hurry them into *Intemperance*, *Uncharitableneſs*, and all the Evils of a *bigotted Mind*.

EUSEBIUS.

## *The* DOMESTICK INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, *Sept.* 27. *St. James's Coffee Houſe.*

Nothing now engages Public Converſation but the *magnificent Preparations* for his Majeſty's *Expedition* to *Flanders*; they ſurpaſs every thing that ever was known for a Campaign: Great Numbers of Houſhold Servants are to attend him, as alſo ſeveral Maſter Cooks and Confectioners; and we here, that after he has *review'd* the *Britiſh* Forces, he will proceed to *Bruſſels*; where all the *Flanderean* Nobility are haſtening to congratulate his Arrival.

TUESDAY. *Kenſington.*

Several of our young Noblemen, who have *talk'd* much of going Volunteers to *Flanders*, on the *preſent Aſpect of Affairs*, are actually preparing their Equipages in a Hurry, that as ſoon as poſſible they may arrive at *Bruſſels*, and not loſe *one Scene of Action*.

WEDNESDAY. *Dick's, Temple-Bar.*

We have nothing new from this Place but the two following Pieces of Poetry, the laſt of which is very much lik'd.

*An* ENGLISH POET *for the* KING *of* FRANCE,

OLD *Lewis le Grand*,
When he took War in hand,
His Triumphs to ſing had a Poet:
Though beat by his Foe,
Yet witty *Boileau*,
In Verſe, as a *Triumph* would ſhew it.

O *young Lewis!* now,
Ah! what will you do
For a modern poetical Fibber?
When *Maillebois'* beat,
*Belle-Iſle* can't retreat,
—In Pity——we'll give you our *C—ll—r*.

Each Triumph and Battle
His Verſes would rattle;
Moſt worthy the Triumph his Lays:
For though he's not Spirit
To ſing *Britiſh* Merit,
Yet equal *French* Merit his Praiſe.

But then who ſhall ſing
Of *G*—— *B*—— King,
And his Conqueſts proclaim o'er his Foes?——
Not even *Pope's* Lays
Were worthy *his* Praiſe,
He muſts for his Glory to *Proſe*.

*The Marqueſs of* FENELON's SOLILOQUY *on Lord* CARTERET's *Arrival at the* Hague.

WHAT! Is *Carteret* come? cries *Fenelon*—*Morbleu!*
To *One* Stateſman of *France* muſt then *Britain* ſend *Two?*
Ye *Britons* ſo wiſe, ye this Trouble might ſpare;
For, *Begar*, I'd enough—and too much of your *Stair.*

THURSDAY. *Tilt yard, Whitehall.*

Notwithſtanding the Expectations that his Majeſty would embark as this Day, it is now poſtpon'd for a Day or two longer:——*Which has created a Belief that the Lord* Carteret *is expected back every Hour, or a Courier from him.*

FRIDAY. *St. James's Coffee-Houſe.*

The Foreign Miniſters, we hear, will follow his Majeſty to *Bruſſels*; but whether *M. Buſſy* will attend them, or take the Rout to *Paris*, is as yet uncertain:——*Though as his* Negotiations *will then be at an End, 'tis thought he will make the beſt of his Way to the* Cardinal, *to give an Account of them.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Moſcow, Sept.* 7. Her Imperial Majeſty has reſolv'd to negotiate a final Peace with Sweden, under the Mediation of their Britannick and Daniſh Majeſties, of which Advice has been given to both thoſe Courts as well as that of Sweden. As it is neceſſary that the Preſumptive Heir of the Empire ſhould be of the Greek Church, her Imperial Majeſty has been pleas'd to direct the Archbiſhop of Novogrod, and the Metropolitan of Rezan, to draw up an exact Scheme of the Points in Difference between the Lutherans and the Greeks, that the Subjects of this Empire may be the better ſatisfy'd with his Highneſs the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp's profeſſing himſelf of the Greek Religion, in order to his being ſolemnly declar'd Heir to the Ruſſian Diadem, in caſe her Imperial Majeſty ſhould die without Iſſue; a Thing long ſince reſolv'd on, and which will be ſpeedily put in execution.

*Extract of the Capitulation made at Helſingfors between the Ruſſian and Swediſh Armies.*

1. The Swediſh Army ſhall be at Liberty to embark for Sweden. If they can't all embark at once, Time ſhall be allow'd for a ſecond Embarkation. They ſhall carry all their Baggage with them.

2. Thoſe who have ſerv'd in the Swediſh Army, or follow'd it, may return to Sweden, or ſtay in Finland.

3. All the Artillery and Warlike Stores ſhall belong to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

4. The Magazines in the Town ſhall be put into the Hands of the Ruſſian Commiſſaries.

5. Such Veſſels in the Harbour as are freighted with Proviſions, may ſtay there 'till the Embarkation is made.

6. The Finland Soldiers who have no Mind to return to Sweden, ſhall remain in Finland, and the Ruſſian Commiſſaries ſhall have a Liſt of them.

7. All the Fortreſſes and Forts in the Province ſhall be deliver'd up to the Ruſſian Generals.

8. All thoſe who have a Mind to return to Sweden, muſt be provided with Paſſports.

*Stockholm, Sept.* 21. The Secret Committee of the Dyet have begun their Deliberations, and all the Memorials, Plans, Inſtructions and other Papers relating to the War with Ruſſia, have been laid before them. There is a great Diſſention among the ſeveral Orders of the Kingdom; ſo that we foreſee, that the Examination of the Affairs which have occaſion'd the Calling of a Dyet, will end in ſomething of the laſt Importance. The Troops that compos'd the Army in Finland arrive ſucceſſively in this Kingdom. Tho' Count Lewenhaupt and General Bodenbrock have alſo embark'd, we don't find by any Circumſtances that they are yet arriv'd, for they do not yet appear in Publick: Some People think, that if theſe two Generals are come over, they keep themſelves conceal'd in the Houſes of ſome of their Relations, in order to avoid the Inſults of the Populace, who are extremely irritated at the ill Succeſs of the War in Finland. There is handed about a ſort of Apology for Count Lewenhaupt's Conduct, ſhewing, that he has follow'd exactly the Inſtructions and Orders he receiv'd. The Number of Inhabitants that have fled nither from Finland, amounts to almoſt 8000: A Collection is actually making for them, by the King's Order, in all the Provinces of the Kingdom. The Dalecarliens, who inhabit the Mountains bordering on Norway, ſeem to have a Mind to lay hold of this Opportunity to obtain the Re-eſtabliſhment of ſome of their antient Privileges; and they flatter themſelves with the Hopes of ſucceeding in it, inaſmuch as their Province is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom, and famous for having always had a great Hand in the moſt remarkable Events in Sweden. Baron Palmfeldt, Preſident of the Chamber of Juſtice, and Baron Cedererentz, Preſident of the Chamber of Reviſion, have been created Senators. We talk of taking in again thoſe who were turn'd out in 1738. It is reported that ſome other Alterations will be made.

*Ferrara, Sept.* 15. The Friends of the Duke de Montemar appear extremely dejected at his being recall'd, the rather becauſe the Order for that Purpoſe was conceiv'd in very harſh Terms. Her Catholick Majeſty, it is ſaid, is extremely irritated againſt him, and the Miniſtry pretend to find Abundance of Faults in his Conduct. He ſhews himſelf, however, no Son of Concern. When he had read the Order, he ſaid calmly to the Officer who brought it, 'Sir, It will 'appear much ſtranger to impartial Judges, that an 'Army ſo ill provided as mine was, did not periſh 'entirely, than that it perform'd ſo little.'

General Count Traun, upon Advice that the firſt Column of the Spaniſh Army was arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of Rimini, was preparing to go and attack them: His Infantry is not ſo ſtrong as that of the Spaniards; but to make amends for that, he is much ſuperior to them in Cavalry.

*Chamberry, Sept.* 16. The Spaniards are preparing to go and attack the Caſtle of Miolans, ſituate on the Top of a ſteep Rock within two Leagues of Montmelian, and over-againſt the Confluence of the Are and the Iſere: Nevertheleſs, as the Snow begins to fall in the Mountain, it is thought they will content themſelves with guarding the Paſſages of Savoy againſt the Piedmonteze, the King of Sardinia intending to force in by St. Bernard's Mount with 27 Battalions and 10 Squadrons which are actually aſſembled in the Valley of Aoſt.

The following is the Speech which the Syndics of this City made to the moſt Serene Infant Don Philip.

'My LORD,

'We behold an Army, compoſed of the beſt Troops 'of Spain, commanded by a great Prince, who is 'come to make himſelf Maſter of the Dominions of 'Savoy. We have nothing to oppoſe you with, but 'our Weakneſs and Submiſſion. Theſe are the only 'Arms we ſhall take up for our Defence; and we 'think them ſufficient to excite your Generoſity to 'honour us with your Protection, and grant us as favourable Conditions as we have before obtain'd in 'the like Circumſtances. We are ſenſible that our 'Lives and Fortunes are at the Diſpoſal of your 'Royal Highneſs; but we are alſo ſenſible with what 'Moderation you exerciſe your Power, and that 'Good-Nature and Clemency are the hereditary Virtues of the Royal Blood of Bourbon. Our Conduct, 'my Lord, will convince you, that our Happineſs 'and our Duty will at leaſt make us ſuſpend the Effect 'of the Zeal which Subjects naturally have for their 'firſt Sovereign, and that we have the utmoſt Submiſſion to, and Reſpect for our new Maſter. Theſe 'are, my Lord, the moſt ſincere Sentiments of, &c.

To which the Infant made Anſwer;

'*Gentlemen*,

'I am very well ſatisfy'd with the Submiſſion you 'have ſhewn me. I hope you will perſevere in it, 'and by that Means engage me to give you Tokens of 'my Protection and Benevolence.

*Bologna, Sept.* 18. General Count Traun has ſent an Expreſs to deſire the Senate to turn out of this City all the Spaniards actually in it, threatning in caſe of Refuſal to ſend a Detachment of his Troops to take them away by Force. We are aſſur'd that his Excellency has again demanded of the Senate a Paſſage for his Army thro' this Province, in order to meet the Spaniards who are coming this Way.

*Turin, Sept.* 18. A few Days ſince a Body of Spaniſh Troops made a Shew of attempting ſomething on the Side of Little St. Bernard; upon which 4000 Piedmonteze Troops, that were in the Valley of Aoſt, were immediately order'd thither. The Spaniards thought fit to retire at the Sight of them.

*Genoa, Sept.* 20. Upon a very peremptory Declaration made by Vice-Admiral Matthews to the Republick, the Doge and the Senate have come to a Reſolution to ſignify to the Spaniſh Commiſſary, that he muſt retire from hence with the Proviſions which he had laid up in this City for the Uſe of the Spaniſh Army, the Government having no Inclination to fall out with the King of Great Britain on this Account. Had it not been for this Reſolution, the Britiſh Conſul ſaid that we ſhould certainly have receiv'd a Viſit from Commodore Martin.

We hear from Villa-franca, that Admiral Matthews has ſet Sail for the Weſtward, after re-embarking the Artillery and Troops he landed ſometime ago to defend the Paſſes in the County of Nice againſt the Spaniards. The Maſter of a French Tartan, who arriv'd here from Marſeilles in ſeven Days, reports that he fell in with the Engliſh Squadron, conſiſting of 17 Sail, including Bomb-Ketches and Fire-Ships, which was then ſteering for Toulon.

*From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Haid, Sept.* 22. The 18th Inſtant the Waraſdins, who lagg'd behind a little, join'd us at Pilſen: This Corps are ſo inveterate againſt the Queen's Enemies, that they have bound themſelves, by a dreadful Oath, neither to give nor take Quarter; the Form of this Oath is handed about in Writing, and is as ſtrong as Words and the moſt ſacred Things can make it.

Yeſterday the Army arriv'd in this Camp, and this Morning was join'd by the Body of Troops commanded by the Veldt Marſhal Kevenhuller. We are now but two Leagues from the Frontiers of the Upper Palatinate, which we ſhall in all probability enter To-morrow, in order to follow Marſhal Maillebois's Army, which, according to our laſt Advices, ſeems to be drawing towards Egra. The Great Duke is ſtill in the Army, and this Day his Royal Highneſs, with Prince Charles and the Veldt Marſhals Konigſegg, Kevenhuller and Lobkowitz, held a Council to regulate the March of the Army for To-morrow.

*Dreſden, Sept.* 26. A Letter has been juſt receiv'd from General Feſtutitz, with an Account, that on the 20th the French made a Sally with about 7000 Men, on that Side of Prague where Count Forgatz is poſted, who, to make himſelf as ſtrong as he could, drew to him all his advanced Guards; but the Enemy attempted nothing 'till Midnight, when they detach'd about 600 Men, both Infantry and Cavalry, to Milnick, whom Count Forgatz order'd to be immediately purſued, and his Corps getting thither the next Day, took a Cornet with ſome French Soldiers Priſoners of War. He adds, that the French ſeem diſpos'd to keep Milnick, and have begun to fortify it; that he hears a Detachment is marching from Egra towards Leuthmeritz, which he will endeavour to intercept; that on the 22d Marſhal Broglio made a Sally with near 10,000 Men, and 12 Cannon, which oblig'd him (Feſtutitz) to retreat half a Mile, but that he had nevertheleſs attack'd the French Foragers, kill'd ſeveral, and took 64 Priſoners; after which the Marſhal retreated, and the Huſſars return'd to their former Poſt, and no Day paſſes but they bring in ten or more Priſoners.

*Nuremberg, Sept.* 29. We have receiv'd Advice that Marſhal Maillebois continues his March towards Bohemia by the Way of Egra; and that Prince Charles of Lorrain, being willing to have Troops at hand to watch every Motion of the French, or to reinforce his Army in Caſe of Need, his Royal Highneſs had ſent Orders to General Feſtitutz to advance towards Pilſen with the Corps under his Command, and leave only 4 or 5000 Huſſars in the Neighbourhood of Prague.

*Paris, Sept.* 28. The laſt Orders have been diſpatch'd for raiſing 60,000 Militia, and likewiſe for buying ſome thouſands of Horſes to remount the Cavalry. It's reported, that 25 Battalions of the King's Troops have Orders to file off towards the Frontiers of Luxembourg, to obſerve the Motions of the Auſtrians in thoſe Parts.

*Hague, Oct.* 3. By a Reſolution of the States General, of the 27th of laſt Month, the Council of State is order'd to look into the Regulations made in the Year 1708 for the March of the Republick's Troops, and to make a Report thereof to their High Mightineſſes.

## LONDON.

Tueſday ſix Wherries were loaded at Whitehall-Stairs with the Baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, the Duke of Richmond, and his Majeſty's Equerries, and were put on Board the William and Mary Yacht; one of which Wherries run againſt one of the Sterlings at London-Bridge, and had like to have ſunk.

Wedneſday above 100 Sumpter-Horſes belonging to the Equipages of his Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, were led thro' the City, in order to be ſhipp'd for Flanders. Several Sets of Coach-Horſes likewiſe paſs'd thro' the Borough of Southwark, to lie on the Kentiſh Road for the Reception of his Majeſty on his Route to Holland.

A ſtrong Party of Foot-Guards are order'd for Flanders to attend his Majeſty's Baggage.

The Soldiers of the three Battalions of Foot-Guards, who were left here ſick, and are recover'd, are order'd to go on board with his Majeſty's Baggage for Oſtend.

Wedneſday his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe to the King, ſet out for Graveſend, to ſee all the Saddle-Horſes belonging to his Majeſty, being 250 in the whole, put on board for Flanders.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Lewis Auguſtus Blondeau, Eſq; Houſekeeper of his Majeſty's Palace of St. James, to be Inſpector of the late Archdutcheſs's Palace at Bruſſels, where his Majeſty is to reſide during his Stay abroad; and Monday he ſet out for that Place, to prepare the Apartments for his Majeſty's Reception.

We hear that his Majeſty has been pleas'd to create Thomas Wynne, Eſq; of Bodvean in Carnarvonſhire, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of Green-Cloth, to be a Baronet of Great Britain.

The Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, Auditor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, has appointed Mr. Saxon to be one of the Clerks in the Annuity Office in the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Edward Cooper, deceas'd.

Wedneſday came on the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing, when Mr. Alderman Willimott and Mr. Alderman Weſtley were return'd to the Court of Aldermen, who choſe the former: After the Declaration, he made a very handſome Speech from the Huſtings; which was follow'd by another from the preſent Lord Mayor, both which were receiv'd with the greateſt Applauſe by the whole Hall. When the Ceremony was over, the preſent Lord Mayor treated the Aldermen above the Chair at Vintners Hall, and the Lord Mayor Elect thoſe below the Chair, at his Houſe in Lime-ſtreet.

We hear that Alderman Willimott intends to keep his Mayoralty at his own Houſe; and that Preparations are making for that Purpoſe.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, Lecturer of Alhallows Barkin in Tower-ſtreet, is appointed by Robert Willimott, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect, to be his Chaplain during his Mayoralty.

M. Buſſy has hir'd a Houſe in Dover-ſtreet for three Years, where a Chapel, it's ſaid, is going to be built for his Uſe.

On Tueſday laſt Joſhua Iremonger, Eſq; was married at Hampſtead to Miſs Delicia Fryer, one of the Coheireſſes of the late Sir John Fryer, Lord Mayor of this City in the Year 1721, and his only Daughter by his ſecond Lady, who was one of the Daughters and Coheireſſes of Sir Gabriel Roberts, formerly an eminent Turky Merchant of this City.

Laſt Week Mr. James Toſt, a wealthy Cheeſe-Factor at Wimſlow in Cheſhire, was married to Miſs Arabella Steward of the ſame Town, an agreeable young Gentlewoman, with a Fortune of 7000 l.

Laſt Week Mrs. Saunders, a Widow Gentlewoman of Preſbury in Cheſhire, in a violent Love-Fit flung herſelf with a Fortune of upwards of 300 l. a Year into the Arms of her Footman, a Lad of about 19 Years of Age.

Thurſday ſe'nnight the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was lately deliver'd of a Daughter.

A few Days ago died at the Bull and Gate Inn in Holbourn, Devereux Gage, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſs'd of an Eſtate of 600 l. a Year. He was born in the Weſt-Indies, and was related to Sir William Gage, Bart. to whom he has left his Eſtate.

On Monday was ſe'nnight died the Rev. Mr. Waggoner, Rector of Stiſted, a Living of 400 l. per Annum, in the Gift of his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Laſt Week died at Litchfield, the Lady of George Venables Vernon, Eſq; Daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, and Niece to the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee.

On Saturday laſt died, at his Houſe in Surton-Lane, at Kingſton in Surrey, Robert Corbet, Eſq; Receiver-General of the County of Surrey.

Tueſday Morning died at his Houſe in St. James's Place, the Right Rev. Dr. Hugh Boulter, Biſhop of Armagh, and Lord Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland.

On Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr. Hayter, B. A. Student of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, was preſented by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Hayter, to the Rectory of Chagford, in the County of Devon and Dioceſe of Exeter, a Living worth 300 l. per Annum.

Sunday Morning, between Nine and Ten o'Clock a terrible Fire broke out in the Veſtry-Room of the Church of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, which in leſs than four Hours entirely conſum'd the Roof thereof, with all the Wood-Work in the Inſide, and burnt up to the Pine-Apple upon one of the four Towers, which was ſoon deſtroy'd, being Wood cover'd over with Lead. The Stone Work is ſo damag'd, that 'tis thought moſt of it muſt be pull'd down.

We are inform'd that the Misfortune was occaſion'd by a Fire being made in a Stove-Chimney of the Veſtry-Room, and leaving the Flower on, which ſoon ſet a large Beam (that had been fix'd there when it was built) in a Blaze, that inſtantly communicated itſelf to the Wainſcot, and was got to ſuch a Height in a Quarter of an Hour, that there was no getting it under, as they had no Water but from a Brewhouſe at ſome Diſtance from the Church, for a conſiderable Time. It is ſaid that this Beam had been obſerv'd for ſome Years paſt by ſeveral People, who mention'd it as of dangerous Conſequence, but was not regarded.

On Sunday a Fire broke out in the Outhouſes of Farmer Featherſtone, at Southwell near Ealing, which conſum'd them, and ſeveral Ricks of Corn and Hay, to ſome hundred Pounds Value.

A Seizure has been lately made in the River by ſome Cuſtom-houſe Officers, on board a Hoy, who had ſeveral Cheſts of Fire-Arms that were return'd back from Flanders as unfit for Service; and in ſearching them moſt of the Barrels were ramm'd (inſtead of Powder and Shot) with rich Flanders Lace, and were afterwards carried by the ſaid Officers to the Cuſtom-houſe, and the Maſter of the Hoy with great Difficulty got his Veſſel again, being entirely innocent of the Affair.

We have an Account from Kettering in Northamptonſhire of an extraordinary Riot, between the Townſmen and ſome Soldiers, that happen'd laſt Week in the following Manner: Four Soldiers, that were quarter'd at the Black Boy in that Town, being very clamorous, were deſir'd by the Landlord to be more ſilent, for they diſturb'd his Houſe; which the Scarlet Gentlemen ſo highly reſented, that one of them impudently gave him a Slap on the Face; and on the Landlord's (who is much of a Man) expreſſing his Diſlike of ſuch Treatment, repeated his Blows, which drew on a Battle between them, in which the Soldier was heartily drubb'd. Upon this his Comrades alarm'd the reſt of the Soldiers in the Town, who preſently flock'd to the Number of near Forty to the Houſe; which naturally drew a Concourſe of the Townſmen thither likewiſe. To prevent a Diſorder from ſuch a Crowd the People of the Houſe ſhut their Doors; and the Landlord's Brother going into the Room to pacify the Soldiers receiv'd ſo deſperate a Stroke with a Sword on the Wriſt, that his Hand hung by a Piece of Skin only, and afterwards above twenty Stabs and Wounds in the Body, moſt of them mortal. This barbarous Murder preſently ſpread and reach'd the Commanding Officer's Ear, who immediately repair'd thither, but could hardly, at the Riſque of his Life, quell the Riot, his Men for a conſiderable Time refuſing to put up their Swords. At length, however, he prevail'd, and five of the principal of them are committed to Gaol for the Murder.

One Day laſt Week as Mrs. Alexander, Wife to Mr. Alexander, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Portland, was taking an Airing upon Cheſhunt Common, two Highwaymen rode by the Chariot, the laſt of which ſtopp'd, and aſk'd the Coachman if he did not know the Gentleman that rode before, but the Coachman telling him that he did not, the Highwayman reply'd, he would aſk his Miſtreſs; accordingly he put his Hat into the Coach, and told her, that he hop'd ſhe would not be hard-hearted, for Neceſſity oblig'd him to take that Method of aſking Charity. Whereupon the Lady gave him Seven Shillings, at the ſame time aſſuring him ſhe had no more, with which he rode off very contentedly, and wiſh'd her a good Airing.

Tueſday as the Right Hon. the Lord Carpenter and his Family were returning to Town from his Seat in Herefordſhire, Mr. Gates, of the King's Chapel, was attack'd and robb'd by a Highwayman a little Diſtance from his Lordſhip's Coach and Attendants; and upon Mr. Gates's Application his Lordſhip was pleas'd to order three of his Servants (well mounted) to purſue the Highwayman, who was by them apprehended near Acton and brought to Town, and by his Lordſhip committed to Newgate that Afternoon.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a Country Farmer near Croydon, who had brought up to Town 28 l. to pay his Landlord, and for Security from Highway-Robbers, had put the Bag of Money into a Sack of Walnuts, in the Hurry of the Market ſold that amongſt the reſt of his Nuts in the Borough, and on the moſt diligent Enquiry has heard nothing of it ſince.

The ſame Day two Perſons went to the Porter of Mrs. Crowley, at her Houſe in Privy-Garden, and told him they came from his Miſtreſs, who order'd him to pay them four Guineas; but he thinking them Cheats, deſir'd them to ſtay till he chang'd a Bill, and bringing ſome Perſons along with him, ſecur'd them both, and they were committed to the Gatehouſe by Juſtice Manley.

From St. Sebaſtian's we hear, that ſeveral of the principal Commanders of their Privateers having acquir'd large Fortunes, and finding their Markets grow thin, and their Hazards greater by the Seas being better guarded than at the beginning of the War, have return'd into Port and laid up their Ships, reſolving to ſpend the Remainder of their Days in Peace and Plenty; but in Gratitude to their Benefactor on this ſide of the Water, whoſe Neglect of Trade and real Intereſt of his Country gave them an Opportunity of enriching themſelves by plundering our Merchants, have contributed a large Sum of Money for the erecting his Statue in Braſs in the moſt publick part of their Town, to the perpetual Shame of our numerous Navy and Diſhonour of our Country.

They write from Charles-Town, July the 6th, that Don Juan de Leon Fandeno, Commander of a Man of War Snow call'd the St. John Baptiſt, taken by Capt. Frankland the 4th of June laſt, had been 40 Years at Sea, and bore a Commiſſion under the King of Spain 23 Years of that Time, has taken 38 Britiſh Veſſels, and was never taken himſelf till now. He commanded at the taking of Capt. Jenkins's Ship, when his Ears were cut off. He fought a Man of War of 20 Guns with two Galleys off Point de Cavallos. He carried ſome Succours to St. Auguſtine before the Siege; and was Commandant of the Galleys during that Siege, and when the Britiſh Forces were drawn off; and was generally employ'd to go on any deſperate Attempt.

*Extract of a Letter from Southampton, Sept.* 16.

'About ten Days ago, as the Sexton of St. Michael's 'Church in this Town, and ſome others, were digging a Grave in that Church, they found a Coffin 'cover'd with black Cloth and with a Braſs Plate 'thereon, the Inſcription of which ſeem'd obliterated, 'and they having the Curioſity to look into the Coffin, 'took off the Lid, and found two other falſe Lids or 'Boards very thick under the firſt, and under them 'a Shroud, a Winding Sheet, and a Bundle of Wooll 'in the Shape of a Head, cover'd with a Man's Cap 'laid upon a ſort of a Pillow, and two Bones of an un-

'common Length and Size, wrapp'd up in the Shroud, 'but no Scull or other Bones, or any Dirt or Duſt, 'though the Coffin was whole and entire. This drew 'ſeveral Spectators to the Church, who ſoon found 'the Inſcription upon the Braſs Plate to be Edward 'Serle, Gent. 1711, and who agreed that the Bones 'ſeem'd rather to be thoſe of a Horſe than a Man. 'It ſeems this Mr. Serle was a Native of this Place, 'from whence he went ſeveral Years ago to live with 'his Relations in London, who had acquir'd a conſi-'derable Fortune in the Indies; and there are many 'People in Town who now remember his dying in 'London about thirty Years ago, and his ſuppoſ'd 'Corpſe being brought to be buried in that Church 'with his Anceſtors, purſuant to his Deſire, and that 'a grand Funeral was made for him; but there being 'no Corpſe or Sign of any in the Coffin, 'tis certain 'his Body was not brought in it, but is thought to 'have been ſold to the Anatomiſts. And therefore 'tis to be hop'd that this will caution People em-'ploying ſome Undertakers who often carry the 'Corpſe to their own Houſes, and pretend to bury 'them from thence, to take Care not to be impoſed 'on in ſuch a Manner as the Friends of Mr. Serle are 'ſuppoſ'd to have been.'

By private Letters from Hambourg we have Advice, that in a late Sally from Prague Marſhal Belle-Iſle with five General Officers had made their Eſcape, and with a ſmall Eſcort of Dragoons were endeavouring to get to Egra.

Private Letters from the Auſtrian Camp ſay, that amongſt the Booty taken by General Ghilani's Huſſars there was a Service of Silver Plate worth 15,000 Guilders; and juſt as thoſe Letters came away, Col. Trenck had brought in 130 Waggon Loads of Forage.

Letters from Paris ſay, that it has been reſolv'd to augment the Army under the Command of the Marſhal Noailles to 50,000 Men, and that a Train of heavy Artillery, was to be ſent him.

We hear that the Fortifications of Dunkirk are now ſo compleatly finiſh'd, that they no longer take up thoſe who are ſo audacious as to look thereon; but on the contrary, ſhew them by way of Oſtentation, and eſteem them impregnable; but ſure a Time is coming when they will be convinced of their Error.

Letters from Pondicherry confirm the taking of the great French Ship Jupiter, of 50 Guns and 200 Men after an obſtinate Diſpute, by Angria, and that the Captain was kill'd at the Beginning of the Engage-ment, which laſted 18 Hours; in which all her Maſts were ſhot away, and the greateſt Part of her Crew kill'd. The ſame Letters add, that ſome Time before the Death of Angria, in order to cultivate the Friend-ſhip of the Engliſh, he had, by an Inſtrument ſign'd with his own Hand, granted Free Liberty to the Subjects of that Nation to depart; but that the French were ranſom'd for 27,000 Roopes.

*From the London Gazette.*

*Whitehall, Sept.* 25. This Morning an Expreſs arriv'd from Holland, with Advice, that the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret, who embark'd on board the Packet Boat at Harwich on Monday laſt, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, landed at Helvoetſluys on Thurſday laſt, and was preparing to proceed for the Hague.

## BANKRUPTS.

John Hinde, of Holbourn, in the County of Middleſex, Merchant.

John Porter, of the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middleſex, Mercer.

## *Diſeaſes and Caſualties this Week.*

*Diſeaſes.* Aged 34 Conſumption 76 Convulſion 206 Dropſy 15 Fever 92 Small-Pox 34 Teeth 13.

*Caſualties.* Burnt 1. Found dead 3 Fractur'd Scull 1 Overlaid 1 Shot 1.

Chriſten'd Males 148 Females 127 In all 275
Buried Males — 207 Females 211 In all 418
Increas'd in the Burials this Week 14.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was 109 to 1 8th. South Sea Annuities 114 5 8ths. to 1 half. New South Sea Annuities 112 7 8ths. to 113. Bank no Price. Bank Subſcription 1 3 qrs. to 2 per Cent. Prem. Bank Circulation 6 l. 7 s. 6 d. India 171 to 171 3 qrs. Three per Cent. Annuities 100 5 8ths. to 3 qrs. Million Bank 116. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 85. London ditto 107. India Bonds 4 l. 5 s. to 6 s. Salt Tallies 2 3 qrs. per Cent. Prem. Seven per Cent Emperor's Loan 107. Five per Cent. ditto 76 1 qr. Three 1 half per Cent Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1 half per Cent Diſcount.


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